

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, JULY 29. 1735.

91. 26.



AVING labour'd under an ill State of Health for some Days past, I could neither the last Week nor in this prepare any thing of my own for the Publick; but desire them to accept on the present Occasion, of the following Paper, which I have received from one of my Friends.

BRITANNUS.

THE Revolutions of Empire have usually had such Historians as knew the least of those Matters: the Revolutions of *Grubstreet* have been related by men, intimately knowing in the most secret Affairs that famous and flourishing University. For this I cannot but esteem a nice and critical Detail of important Squabble between *Authors, Printers, Publishers*, as far superior in Point of Veracity, and in Point of Instruction, to Volumes which pretend to relate the Great Affairs of Nations.

THIS perfect Assurance of being so well entertained, me rejoice to read the Advertisement of the *Independent London Journalist*, which promised the full Account of the miraculous Conversion of said *Journalist* to a State of *Independency*. I hope shall not be disappointed of such a useful Narrative, which we may learn how much it cost to keep that Personage in a depending Condition, and how he lost by being restored to his *Independent* Fortune: At least we shall know what this Word *Independency* means; whether it be relative to Grace or Nature, Religion or Politicks; whether it signifies one discarded *Parties*, or one who hath changed his Sect, and an *Independent*, who was once a Baptist, a Mugger, or perhaps a *French Prophet*.

ELLED with these Expectations, I read, with the best Attention, the *Independent* N^o 2. This Paper it with great Judgment in the *Helter-skelter* way of writing; or more properly speaking, with an *irrevocable* regard to the Title of the Undertaking: for there is one Sentence that depends upon another; neither the Relative depend upon the Antecedent: So that as choice a Collection of independent Words and Phrases, as ever was printed to confound human Language.

it might be imagined that one who had served an apprenticeship to the *Mystery of Printing*, ambitious of being an *Author*, without having ever learned his Grammar, should compose the *Preface* at *Random*, by putting together the Types as they first came to hand, and with no other Connexion than tacking one Letter to another, and with no other Meaning in composing it, than the *Wild Irish* themselves could understand in it: Such a Person so qualified, might form a Paper, and I would advise him to call it the *Independent Journal*.

As I was casting my Eye on this admirable Paper, I with this Passage: *Go on still and add to the Number of the Happy; and I see nothing arising from hence, but a manifest Increase of Happiness.* Why, what the will would the Man fee! Go on still, say I, and add to the Measure of *Non-sense*; and I see nothing arising from it but a manifest Increase of *Non-sense*.

could give you many such Specimens of this Person's wit, and of what he cannot see; but the Story of his life is so moving, that I must neglect all other matters to consider this. Observe then how he introduced it in the *Royal Style*: *Were we to choose ourselves a friend, we would wish in him Generosity, Benevolence, Faithfulness, &c.* Go thy ways, now say I, this is modest, conscientious and discreet a Person as I have with. Why these are very pretty Qualifications in a friend, and very profitable to him who can persuade a Man to be his Friend. But alas! when I read the next Line, this promising Period came to an untimely Conclusion; 'We would wish in him Generosity, &c. and as sincere a Desire to promote or procure our good, as we have to promote or procure his.' What is a Man bewitched, to stipulate Conditions that must hurt him? Suppose, now, any Man had *Five Pounds* Annum, or any greater Sum, even to *Two Hundred*, trusted with him for the Emolument of a Friend, which he should fraudulently and ungenerously

Purloin *Three Pounds Thirteen Shillings and Nine-pence* out of *Five Pounds*; would it be safe, would it be wise, that such a Man should wish his Friend to have no other Desire of promoting or procuring his Good, than he hath to promote or procure the Good of such Friend? 'Tis a very ill-contrived Wish, and it ought to be amended.

BUT says this *Independent Journalist*, if one that hath been a Friend, ceases to have that *Benevolence* which once he showed. — Why then, say I again, you must not expect to have such a *Pennyworth of Generosity, Kindness*, and the other valuable Commodities; but must be content that he hath just as sincere a Desire to promote or procure your Good, as you have always had to promote or procure his.

WELL, but what follows: *If, say you, He acts always in concert with an Enemy; if he is under the peculiar Guidance of such.* — To be sure this is very hard for Flesh and Blood to bear, and it would be very unaccountable, if something else did not follow: But here is the Devil in the Conclusion; for it is added, *if he shows no Acts of Esteem, nor any of Kindness to his former Friend*; — why then it is plain, he neither thinks you to be an honest Man or his Friend; and can you wonder after this, that he should act in concert with your Enemy? Would you have a Man shew you *Kindness*, whom you confess to hold you in no Esteem?

WE must now come to another Grievance; *If he will neither consult nor advise with him.* — Why then all the World will say, he is very right in his Judgment. Would you have a Man, who hath, according to your Account of him, neither Esteem nor Kindness for you, would you have him consult or advise with you? Or tell us, are you so generous that you would be his *Privy Counsellor*, when you can get as little by giving as he by receiving your Advice? Would you be content that he should gain a *Farthing* by your Counsel, when you can no longer have the remaining *Parts of the Penny*? This Article of Complaints must therefore be dismiss'd, as exceedingly weak and ill grounded.

To proceed. You say, *If he takes no Pleasure in you for whom he once had a Regard*; — Alas! who can help it? Would you have him pleased with you, when you own he hath no Esteem of you? But if all this be as you suggest, what Purpose is it to serve? Why then you ask, *who can imagine that any Friendship does subsist?* Lord, what Stuff is all this! what Occasion is there that any one should imagine it? And why should you put any Man's Faith to a Tryal on a Matter that is worth no Man's Consideration.

You then go further, and ask, 'Why may not he, this Man whom you thus Complain of, converse freely with and take the Advice of you, whom he looks upon as a wise and able Man?' Extremely Modest! Just now you declared, he could take no Pleasure in you, he had no Kindness nor Esteem for you. Do you want better Reasons why he will not converse with your Wisdom, nor take Advice of your Ability?

AGAIN you suggest, 'That whenever he does an Act of Kindness to you, it is done with such Circumstances as tend to lessen the Merit of the Act.' What gross and idle Prevarication is this? Did not you say just before, that he shows no Acts of Esteem nor any of Kindness.

FROM the little Community which intimate Friendship makes (to use your dainty Expressions) you go on to *Great Society*; And tho' (you say) there may not be any personal Acquaintance with Superiors. — This unlucky Concession spoils all that follows. Did you never pretend to much personal Acquaintance with Superiors; and do you now tell us that you never had any? You should think of the wise and able Person you took yourself to be in the preceding Paragraph: Believe me this is very foolish.

BUT the Master Stroke of all is your *wise and able* Question, and the Answer which you give yourself. 'Ask now, say you, any Man in what Hands he would choose to lodge ALL Power?' — The Answer, 'you tell us, will be as it was before in the Case of private Friendships.' — The Devil it will. So then we know the Terms on which you would trust any Man with ALL POWER; the very same by which he may purchase your private Friendship: And we may likewise conclude, that the only Reasons why you think some Men should not be trusted with any Power,

are just the same as you give in Relation to your private Friends; that they can take no Pleasure in you, that they have no Esteem nor any Kindness for you.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

Paris, Aug. 3.

THE last Letters from Naples say, that the King of the Two Sicilies (as Don Carlos is here call'd) was return'd thither from Sicily in perfect Health, and was received with the universal Acclamations of the People. His Publick Entry into Palermo was on the 30th of June last, and his Coronation upon the 3d of July, as had been appointed. The Crown used in that Ceremony, contained no less than five Ounces of Diamonds, of which one alone weighed 168 Grains, and it was made by a Goldsmith who is a Native of Avignon. The Grand Master of Malta had sent his Majesty several Birds of Prey, according to ancient Custom, which Present was carried to him by one of the Commanders of that Order, viz. M. de St. Simon, Brother to the Bishop of Metz.

Letters from Italy say, that the Genoeese have granted the Spaniards Passage through their Territories; for the Artillery which they are sending from Sicily. Four of their great Guns which they sent from Leghorn, are already arrived at Florence; from whence a great Quantity of Ammunition is also sent away, in order for the Siege of Mirandola, which is to be undertaken by the Duke de Montemar: Mean time 'tis remarkable what they write from Leghorn, viz. That the Duke of Modena has writ to the Commanding Officer there, that when he capitulates that Place, he should expressly stipulate, that it may be restor'd either to him, or to the Prince his Son.

This Prince went the 24th ult. to Versailles, and took his Audience of Leave of the King, to whom he was introduced by the Cardinal de Fleury; and on the 29th he set out to see Holland and England, during which Tour his Princess is retir'd to an Apartment belonging to Val de Grace.

Thursday last the Marshal d'Etrees gave a grand Entertainment to the Cardinal de Polignac, to the Marshals de Biron and Broglie, to the Count de Montijo, to the Marquis Mary, and to many other Persons of Distinction.

The Marquis de Puiseux, Ambassador from his Majesty to the King of the Two Sicilies, set out hence the 30th ult. for Marseilles, in order to embark there for Leghorn, from whence he will proceed by Land to Naples.

The India Company's Actions continue to rise, and are now worth 1545 Livres.

LONDON.

Yesterday a Coal Sack was taken out of a Pond in Marybone Fields, in which was found the Body of a Man, but without its Head, Legs, or Arms; suppos'd, by the Colour of it, to have been thrown in there a considerable Time.

Dublin, July 19. Tuesday Last his Majesty's Yacht brought over from Parkgate, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Rundle, Lord Bishop of Derry. And we here that she is to sail back to the same Place next Monday, to bring over the Right-Honourable the Lord Mazareen, and his Lordship's Family.

Yesterday the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Common Council, confirmed the Grant of a Piece of Ground in Oxman town-green, to the Revd. Dr. J. SWIFT, D. S. P. D. to build thereon an Hospital for Lunatics.

Last Thursday the Fellow who robb'd Mr. Wood, and cut his Wife's Throat in the Island of Allan, was taken and committed to Newgate.

This Morning the Wife of Richard Wesley, Esq. was brought to Bed of a Son.

Dublin, July 22. On Friday last the Quarter Sessions ended at Killmaham, at which time the Grand Jury Presented Seven of the Ringleaders of the Rioters called Kevan Bail, who are all ordered for Transportation; at the same time they ordered twenty Pound to be given to the Persons who Apprehended them.

It is not doubted, but the taking of these Fellows, and the continuance of the Guard of Soldiers placed in Kewar-Street by the Hon. General Pearce, will entirely restore the Peace of that Liberty.

On Saturday last came on at the Assizes at Maryborough, the Tryal of Mr. Hugh Graham of Lea, Gentleman, on several Indictments for Horse Stealing, &c. His Prosecutors were the Dempseys, Notorious Rogues; but it appeared to be a most malicious Prosecution, and he was acquitted to the General Satisfaction of the whole Country.

The same Day the said Dempseys were try'd on several Indictments and found Guilty, and Sentenced to Die. One Thing was very Remarkable, that the Evidence that they gave in against Mr. Graham convicted themselves, and the same Jury brought them in Guilty.

On the 16th of June last (a Wager being laid between the Right Honourable the Lord Athlone and Timothy Dunne, Esq; Sovereign of Tuam) a Mule thirty years old, belonging to the said Timothy Dunne, drew a common Irish Car, bearing a Stone of twenty seven hundred and ninety two Pounds Weight, for the Space of a Quarter of an English Mile in the Town of Tuam, to the Admiration of the Spectators.

Yesterday there was a further Experiment, at the Parliament House, made before several Members of the Honourable Dublin Society, of the Car furnished with Friction Wheels, where all the Inconveniences at first found, particularly of its pressing too fast down Hill, appeared, to the General Satisfaction of the said Members, to be entirely remedied, by several Improvements made thereto, by George Vaughan of Buncranagh in Enniscorthy, in the County of Donnegall, Esq; who also, for the Convenience of carrying down twelve Apprentice Boys, six whereof were taken out of the Parish School of St. Ann's, to the said Place, where he has erected a Linnen Manufactory, entitled the College of Weavers of Buncranagh, in order to have young People bred up to the several Branches of the Linnen Trade, has added the following useful Contrivance. On the Body of the Car, fix'd with Iron Screws, are erected Benches, which are placed on the Sides and Back, for the Boys to sit on, with a wooden Rail above to support them; in the Middle of the Bottom of the Car, is fix'd a Box, in which they may put Provisions, or any other Necessaries, and at the same time serves for a Table. There is also erected, in the Middle of the Car, a long Pole, on the Top whereof is fix'd a Vane, on which is describ'd a spinning Wheel and Weaver's Shuttle, under which is contriv'd a Ticken Covering for the whole, to defend them from the Weather, which by the Help of two Pullies, is easily let up and down; the whole, when fix'd, resembles a Camp Tent, and will with much ease contain twelve or fourteen People, all which can be taken off in less than Half an Hour, and the Car will serve for common Use, one Horse drawing three Times as much as he could in a common Car: And to raise a generous Emulation among the Boys, he has established three Degrees of Preferment, to each of which they are to be admitted, according to the Improvements they make in their Business. The first Degree is that of Bachelor of the said College, which Order is distinguished by a Pair of blue and white Plush Breeches and white Thread Stockings; the second Order is that of Master, which has a Scarlet Cloth Waist-coat, with Silver Buttons, added to the other; the third Degree is that of Doctor, which besides the Distinction before mentioned, has a Silver Badge on his Breast, the Device of which is a Weaver's Shuttle, with this Inscription round, Doctor of the College of Weavers of Buncranagh, and also a Scarlet Cockade with a Silver Rose in the Middle, and Silver Fringe at the Ends, and a Hat-band, of Irish Cambric instead of a Plumb of Feathers: So remarkable an Instance of a Publick Spirit being rare in this Country, I thought it very well deserved a publick Commendation.

Extract of a Letter from Perth, dated July 10.

About Noon some Hundreds of Men and Women of the inferior Sort, went out of this Place, cross'd the River a Quarter of a Mile above the Town, and in a tumultuary Manner, entered a Village call'd Bridge-end, belonging to the Earl of Kinnoul, and not only beset, but furiously attacked the Doors and Windows of Henry Murray, who keeps a publick House there, crying loudly for Admittance, that they might ruin and destroy a fine Piece of Painting, which was to be shown there by a Stranger, the very same that was shown at Edinburgh all last Winter in the House of Yaxly Davidson, which they call'd Idolatry, molten and graven Images, Popery, &c. and threatening at

the same Time to set Fire to the House: In the mean time the Landlord, and his Servant the Hostler, having a Cutlafs in his Hand, guarded the Door and Windows, and kept them from entering the House till the Earl of Kinnoul's Bailie of Regality being called, and some Gentlemen in the Town of Perth seeing the Mob, of their own accord, crossing the River, came to his Assistance; whereupon the Men concerned in the Mob withdrew, the Women still standing their Ground about the Doors of the House, crying out, Idolatry, Idolatry, and Popery, Popery, &c. and threatening still to burn the House, or have the Picture and graven Images destroyed, till some Dozens of the Female Ringleaders were carried over the River to Perth, the rest dispersing gradually of their own accord; immediately after the poor Stranger was glad to make the best of his Way, and went straight in a Boat to Dundee, which the Mobbers no sooner perceived, but they sent an Express by Land to that Place, to prompt some of the mistaken Zealots there, to mob him at landing.

'Tis added, that what most probably gave Rise first to the Mob, was some printed Letters said to be written by a certain Minister, which were industriously spread among the Populace some Days preceeding, and a pathetick Sermon preached the Sunday immediately before the Insurrection. Strange! that one who pretends to be a Minister of the Gospel, whose chief and most distinguishing Characteristick has been thought by all good Christians to be a Preacher of Peace, should so far abandon that sacred Character; and instead of inculcating the Doctrines and Moral Precepts of Christianity, should prostitute that Day set aside by God himself, for his divine Worship, by insisting on Principles productive of nothing but what tends to Confusion and Bloodshed, the sure Consequences of Mobs and Riots, carried on by such a Spirit, and ridiculously affirming these furious Mobs to be the Cause of God.

York, July 21. This Day the Assizes ended for the County of York, which proved a Maiden one, no Person being capitally Convicted. Robert Katterton, a Boy, was order'd to be transported for 7 Years, for Felony; and Charles Wells was burnt in the Hand for the same Crime. Several other Persons were try'd for divers Crimes, but acquitted.

On Saturday a Cause was try'd at the Castle of York, between Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart. Plaintiff, and John Carr, Gentleman, Defendant: The Action brought was for several scandalous, opprobrious, and seditious Words spoken by the Defendant, when, after a Hearing of about two Hours, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff.

On the same Day, at the Guildhall of this City, the Rev. Jaques Sterne, Clerk, Doctor of Laws, Vicar of Hornsey, Rector of Rice, Prebendary of York and Southwell, Chaplain to his Grace the Archbishop of this Province, and Auditor of his Accounts, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Liberty of St. Peter, &c. was convicted of assaulting John Bignall, a Barber; for which Offence the Court set a MARK upon him, as a FINE — Example to all such Clerks, Doctors, Vicars, Rectors, Prebendaries, Chaplains, Justices of Peace, and some other Civilians.

This Day a Bill of Indictment was found against Mr. Henry Greenwood, for speaking and publishing scandalous Words, reflecting upon the late Grand Jury of this City; to which Indictment he submitted in open Court, and acknowledged, that he was very sorry for his Misbehaviour therein; and after a severe Reprimand from the Court, was fin'd for the said Offence.

At the late Assizes at the Castle of York, a Verdict of 100 l. Damages was given against Charles Bathurst, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for false Imprisonment.

Last Friday Mr. Turner, Brother to Cholmley Turner, Esq; one of the Members for the County of York, was chosen Register of the North-Riding of Yorkshire, at Northallerton, where the Office will be kept.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 138 1-half. India 146. South Sea 83, for the Opening. Old Annuity 106 3-4ths. New ditto 105 3-8ths to 1-half. Three per Cent. Annuity 92 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 96. London Assurance 12 1-4th. African 15. India Bonds 41. 15s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 14s. Premium. S. Sea Bonds 21. 18s. Prem. Bank Circulation 81. 2s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 31. Prem. English Copper 21. 2s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 10s. to 21. per Cent. Discount.

Custom-House, London 18 July, For SALE,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 30th July, 1735. at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale, by Auction, in the Long Room at the Custom-House, London, Eighty-one Casks of Refused Wines, which are to be sold into Brandy, or made into Vinegar, within 3 Months after the Delivery: for which a sufficient Security is given by Bond, to be cancelled on producing a proper Certificate from the Officers of Excise.

And likewise at the same time will be exposed to Sale, Parcel of prohibited East India Goods, to be exported, which the Buyer is to pay down in Part First Guinea Lot.

And at the same Time will also be exposed to Sale, Twenty-nine Hogheads of Tobacco Afters.

Catalogues to be had at the King's Warehouse, and Goods to be seen on Monday the 28th, Tuesday the 29th Instant, and on Wednesday Morning before the Sale.

This Day is Published,

(Price bound 3 s. 6 d.)

A TREATISE of the RHEUMATISM

as well Accurate as Chronical. With Observations upon the various Causes that may produce them: A METHOD of CURE subjoined to every distinct Species that Distemper.

By JOHN CHESHIRE, M. B.

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Where also may be had the following Physical Books.

1. TOURNEFORT's History of Plants growing about Paris, with their Uses in Physick; and a mechanical Account of Operation of Medicines. Translated into English with Additions, and accommodated to the Plants growing in Britain. By JOHN MARTIN, F. R. S.

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This Day is Published,

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